2: Thevet--122 (1555) 1878 Tupinamba
116, 173

[AM: Thevet was shown a stone near Cabo Frio] on which there were marks of sticks and two footprints. It was stated that they had been made by their Caraibe, whom they worship as the Turks do Mahommet. Before the Caraibe gave them knowledge of fire and taught them how to plant tubers, they lived on leaves and grass like beasts.

In the first place it is well to know that the Indians of Maragnan held near the Tropic of Capricorn a beautiful country which they called Cayete, which means the great forest, because the forests there were large [260] and filled with huge trees. This is where they lived in the past. And because they were esteemed the most valorous and greatest warriors of all the other nations, they carried the name Topinamba which they have retained to the present.

The Portuguese having become masters of this country of Cayete, wished to subject all the inhabitants to their laws, but the Topinamba, who are of a free nature and do not wish to be forced, preferred to leave and abandon their own country sooner than to be subjects. And they left and retired deeper into the forest.

But continuing to be persecuted by their enemies they continued to move on and arrived close to the Equator [ligne Equinoctiale] where they reached the ocean and could go no further to the right while the Amazon barred them on the left. Being unable to move in either direction or to retrace their steps, they decided to remain in the country where they found themselves, some along the sea, called Paranan eugouare, that is inhabitants of the sea: others on the mountain called Ibouyapap, which are called Ibouyapap eugouare, that is inhabitants of Ibouyapap. Others retired to the large island of Maragnan recognizing it as a strong place and one of security. ....These were named Maragnan eugouare, that is [261] the inhabitants of Maragnan. Others live along the river Taboucourou,... others along the river Miary,...others still at Comma, at Para on

the East and at Para on the West and at Cayete which is along the sea, scattered thus in other places which are there and from which they derive their names as in those previously named, retaining at the same time the name Topinamba, by which they are always known up to the present.

Some of these [MC: Topinamba] being still alive, remember and say that some time after their arrival in this country, they made a wine feast which they call caouin, at which the chiefs and oldest were assembled with most of the people; it happened that when all were intoxicated, a woman came and struck one of the company, from which arose a great commotion and mutiny which immediately caused a division and separation of all the people: Because [261v] some took the side of the one who was struck, the others that of the woman... they quarrelled so among themselves that although they had been friends and allies before, they became great enemies and became so divided that since then they have made war on each other applying to each other the name of Tobaiares which means great enemies or better, according to the etymology of the word, You are my enemy and I am yours. And although they were one nation and called Topinamba, ... they became so divided as to eat each other as it will be stated later.

23: Acuña--157 116, 167, 173 T-3 (1639) 1698 Tupinamba

"They told us, that when their Fathers left Brazil, not knowing how to get sustenance all together in the Desarts through which they were to pass, they were constrain'd during a March of above 900 Leagues to separate by reason of their multitude, so that some went one way, and some another; and by this means all the Mountains of Peru call'd the Cordeliers are peopled with the Toupinambous. This is a very brave and valiant Nation of Indians, as they made themselves appear to be to the people whom they found in this Island, where they are at present establish'd. For in all appearance these Toupinambous were very few in comparison of the Inhabitants of this Island when they arriv'd there, yet 'tis certain they so often beat, and so entirely subdued all those they fought with, that after they had destroy'd whole Nations, they forc'd the rest to leave their Native Country in fear, and to go and plant themselves in very distant Regions."